# CORNER STONES.

Imposing Ceremonies in This City and Baltimore.

BISHOP LYNCH'S SERMON.

St. Francis Xavier's New Church in Sixteenth Street.

The laying of the corner stone of the new St. Francis Xavier Church, in Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, which took place yesterday alternoon, attracted an immense useemblage. The site of the new church adjoins the old edit where the panic of last year took place and in the rear of the Jesuit College on Fifteenth street. The rear walls of the new church are niready up to the roof; the floor of the nave and the chancet has been laid and the bisement has been nearly completed. The Catholic Church, and more especially the Society of Jeans, which builds the new edifice, regarded this as a festal day. From the platform on which the ceremony took place to the roofs of the houses on the other side of Sixteenth street a bright mass of streamers of Stripes and Stars and fed, white and blue were fluttering in the wind, and flags and banners were flying in every direction. The decorative preparations were even much greater, than was apparent to the spectator yester-day, for one of the reverend gentlemen who particlted in the ceremonies stated that had it not been for the keen wind which was blowing, 800 additional flogs, banners and streamers should have been flung out to the breeze. The weather, though cool and decidedly breezy, was still auspicious to the colebrants, for during the morning it seemed as if it would rain all day, and though the rain stopped early in the foreneon the sky remained overcast until just about four o'clock, when the orremony opened, and the sun, at the same time, feebly struggled through the clouds, to the infini e delight of the thousands who crowded the platform, blocked the street and detted the neighboring roofs.

WHO WERE PRESENT. The chancel wall facing the spectutors was decorated also with bunners and streamers, and two religlous tableaux were displayed, the upper one representing St. Francis Xavier in a preaching attitude, and the lower Peter Favre giving the holy communion to the first companious of Sf. Ignatius. On the seats of the platform were many well known citizens, such as Poico Commissioner Smith, Emigration Commissioner Lynch, and others. The Catholic clergy present were numerous and distinguished. Cardinal McCloskey, who is absent in Europe, and who, if in this city, would himself have presided over the celebration, was represented by the Very Rev. William Quinn, Vicar General, and among the others present were Rev. Patrick F. Daley, president of the X vier Union and chaplain of the Catholic Union; Vicar General Preston, Rev. Father Gockeln, rector of St. John' College; Rev. John Prendergast, vice president of the St. Francis Xavier College; Rev. Father Huden, rector of the college; Rev. Father David Merrick priest of the parish, and Rev. Patrick Healy, rector of the Georgetown College, said to be the oldest Catholic college in this country. The Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, preached the sermos. The musical exercises, which were executed by a numerous band and seventy well trained choristers, were under the direction of Mr. Young, the musical director of the college, and were of an elaborately classical char-LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

At lour o'clock the procession murched up from the church, led by the officiating clorgy, Vicur General by the master of the ceremonies, the cross-beare and followed by the choristers in acolyte robes and one of the Sunday schools of the church in feative Faviour. The procession halted, facing the chancel wall d a high cross which had been temporarily placed on the platform. Behind the officiating elergy stood a number of the scholars bearing aloft the box enclosed in imitation of granite which was to be deposited in the corner stone, the box being flanked everywhere by beautiful garlands of flowers. The religious rites prescribed by the Church for such occasions were then gone through with and the procession returned toward Sixteenth Street, where the corner stone was to be laid. The Vicar General sprinkled the sione with holy water and with a silver trowel be cut the sign of the cross-at the four corners, saying, "in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghoat." Meantime a mason heat applied the coment, and as the Vicar General gently pressed the stone with his hand it was slowly lowered by means of a derrick into its place. During the ceremony the litany of the on the platform. Behind the officiating clergy stood missou has applied the coment, and as the Vicar Geueral gently pressed the stone with his hand it
was slowly lowered by means of a derrick into
its place. During the cerementy the litary of the
spials was aug. As the stone was laid the
Vicar General dronounced the fellowing prayer:—
"In the Isith of Josus Christ we place
this stone on this foundation. And in the name of
the Father, of the Son and the Holy Ghost, we pray
that the true faith and the lear of God and of frater,
nal charity may flourish here, and that this place may
be devoted to prayer and to the invocation of praise
of the name of the same Jesus Christ, our Lord,
who lives and reigns with the Father and
the Holy Spirit, one God, lorever and forever,
amen!" The 128th Psalin, commencing, "Unless the
Lord has built the house they labor in vain who
build," having also been chanted, the procession
returned to the chancel, the limits of the building
having neen sprinkled with holy water.

WHAT THE STONE CONTAINED.

The inscription was written on a roil of parenment,
inclosed in a sealed glass tube, which was placed in
the metaliic box afready referred to.

There were also deposited in the stone all of yesterday's journals, come of every country of the present
day, catalogues of Jesuit colleges, copies of the arctitice,'s specifications of the building, a list of the names
of the contributors to the building fund, a portrait of
the reigning pontiff—Lee XIII.—copies of Catholic
reviews and relics of sales of various description.

THE SIGNON.

Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., who was dressed
in the purple cassock and moretta and wore a skull
cap, delivered a lengthy surmon, in which he dwelt
upon the great growth of the Catholic Church in this
country. Twenty-seven years ago, when the old St.
Francis Xavier Church was dedicated, there was only
one Catholic Bishop, a few pricets, and the whole
Catholic population only numbered 100,000. Now
there are lifty bishops, more than five thousand
pricets, and Catholic institutions of learning and religion

The new church will have a front of 83 feet, with a breadth of the nave of 77 feet, a length of the transept of 130 feet and a height of 74 feet. is will be built of brick, with the exception of the front, which will be of light granite and in the Roman style. It is to have a scating capacity of 2,500. The Jesuits have only two other churches in this city.

PIUS IX. MEMORIAL CHURCH. BALTIMORE [SY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. ]

BALTIMORE, Md., May 5, 1878. Nearly twenty thousand persons, including several witnessed the ceremonies connected with laving the this afternoon. Ten years ago the site of the eution was almost in the suburbs. Now the city has grown church are several squares of unimproved ground, which formed a sort of open ampustheatre whence There had been heavy rain showers during the morn-Uatharino's Normal institute, three blocks from the new church, which was made the headquarters for the Archbishop and other dignitaries, the sun shone out brightly on the picturesque surroundings.

The procession was one of the most imposing civic displays ever made here. Some Offy societies in uni-form paradod, each headed by mounted marshals, and the whole preceded by Chief Marshal Donnelly and forty mounted aids. There were twelve bands of music in the line. The procession formed in the centre of the city and marched about two miles to

bishop, arrayed in full canonicals, wearing his mitro; bishop, arrayed in full canonicals, wearing his mitro; bishop, arrayed in full canonicals, wearing his mitro; bishop, arrayed accipted. The Archbishop's frain was borne by four star tops, and immediately following were two colored men in uniform, with drawn swords.

The procession reached the Church about half-past four P. M., and after the usual formalities of prayers, according to the ritual, moved twice around the foundation stones, chaning invocations, the Archbishop sprinking the walls with holy water. The

stone was theu laid by the Archbishop. Upon it is the simple in-cription:—

PIUS MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Erected Anno Domino 1878.

Among other articles placed in the copper box was
parchment giving the date of the corner stone ceremones, names of the Freedont of the United States,
iovernor of Maryland and others; also photographs
af Pope Pius IX. Pope Leo XiII. Archobishops
Bayley and Gibbons; official Church papers, come and
surrency, including some ancient specimens of Europe,
and numerous other contributions. Before the services had been concluded rain began falling and the
address to have been delivered by Bishop Keane was
omitted. The ceremonies closed with the spostolic
benediction by the Archbishop.

History of the CHURCH.

The church was projected by the late Archbishop
Spaiding a short time before his death as a commemoration offering in honor of the Papal jubilee on the
twenty-fifth year of the ponificate of Pius IX. After
a site had been selected some aufficulty arose over the
title, and before it had been disposed
of Archbishop Spaiding's death occurred. When
Archbishop Bayley assumed the primacy of the
American Church the subject was again agitated, the
present site selected and architectural plans invited.
The Archbishop's delicate health interfered considerably with the work, but the later of socuring the accesary subscriptions to the building fund was no
renxed, and whee Archbishop Gibbons was installed
he carried promptly into execution the plans which
had been peries teet for the memorial edifice.

ARCHIT-GTURAL DESIGNS.

The designs indicate that the church will be a spler

had been perior tee for the memorial edifice.

ARCHIT- GTURAL DESIGNS.

The designs indicate that the church will be a spie did specimen of church architecture, while its loc tion, in an elevates section of Northwest Bultimore, such as to well display its imposing architectur features. The design is purely Gothic. Two towers, one with the spire 235 feet height, rise from the front, summounts by a cross. The other tower with 122 feet to the finial of its spire. The exterior and it terior ornamentation will be rich and claborate. Ow the main portial will be a representation of a shiet bearing the Papal tura and keys. Over the entran there will be a superb circular window of stained glain appropriate designs, and above the main errance in the tower an aito relief sculpture of tilminaculate Conception and hovering angels. Mar Immuculate Conception and hovering angels. Mary-land granite and Texas white marble will be used in the general construction. A parsonage for the use of the pastor, Rev. Father Mallory, will aiso be built of the same material adjoining the church. It is expected that the edifice will not be ready for occupancy before November of next year. The total cost will be about \$100,000.

#### MERCURY'S TRANSIT.

HOW THE PLANET WILL TRAVEL OVER THE FACE OF THE SUN-SOME FACES ABOUT THE TWINKLER-HIS MOTION AND APPEARANCE

To-day the planet Mercury passes over the squ's disk, a little to the north of its centre; that is to say, the carth, Mercury and the sun come in line so that a small area of the lace of the latter is obscured by the intervening body of Mercury. This is called transit of the planet and is in every respect similar to that performed by Venus when she assumes a corresponding position with relation to the earth and sun. There are only three of the heavenly bodies that come between the sun and the earth so as to perceptivity obscure all or a portion of the solar disk. These are the planets Mercury and Venus and our satellite the moon. Mercury, by its motion alternately becomes a morning and an evening star of vastable brilliancy, but emitting a peculiar twinkling light. Of all the planets he is nearest to the sun, and completes his revolution around the great central luminary in exactly 87 days, 23 hours, 15 minutes and 46 seconds. But as the earth moves in the same direction around the sun, the apparent time of revolution of Morcury is much longer than that above given. MERCURY'S LIGHT AND MOTION.

Mercury, like the moon, receives his light from the sun, his brilliancy is therefore borrowed; like the moon, also, he presents to the observer different phases, from the full disk to the thin crescent. The ormer is exhibited when the planet is on the opposite side of the sun to our earth; the latter, when he s between the earth and the sun. In performing his orbit, which is very eliptical Mercary travels at the rate of twenty-eight miles per second, or 2,400,000 miles per day. At his greatest distance from the sun it is 44,475,000 miles away from that luminary. At the least distance it is receives from the sun at its mean distance is 6.67 times as great as that with which the earth is illuminated under similar conditions of distance. He therefore receives solar heat in equal proportion to his light, and which is, of course, seven times greater than that received by the earth. Mercury turns on his consequently the length of the day in Mercury is about equal to that on the earth; but, as the inclination of the planet's axis is very considerable with re-lation to the plane of its orbit, extreme a'ternations of heat and cold must be experienced during the revolution round the sun.

THE APPEARANCE OF MERCURY. Owing to the proximity of Mercury to the sun it is difficult even with powerful instruments to observe band is, however, very distinctly defined on the planet, and during its phases serrated edges mark

band is, however, very distinctly defined on the planet, and during its phases serrated edges mark the presence of mountainous inequalities similar to those observed on the moon. From calculatious made the deductions go to prove that the mountains of Mercury are of enormous height, one being estimated at cleven miles. The observations to-day, made with the sid of the powerful instruments at the command of the Naval Observatory, cannot fail to largely increase our knowledge of the pseuliar form of Mercury. As explained in yesterday's Highard it will be possible to measure with a great degree of accuracy both the equatorial diameter and the polar compression of the planet. Some light will also be thrown on the struct of the atmosphere of Mercury, and, lastly, on the existence of a satellite or satellites, similar to those recently discovered in attendance on Mars. The long duration of darkness alternately in the hemispheres of Mercury suggests that if the planet is inhabited beings by like man, the light of one or more satellites may be enjoyed by them.

WATCHING THE TRANSIT.

The fact that instronomers will watch the face of the sun to-day through great telescopes, fitted with the most powerful lenses and elaborate mechanism for regulating the motion and direction of the instruments, need not directurage the amateur in his efforts to obtain a view of the transit. Little faith can be put in plain smoked giasa, as it possesses no magnifying power, but ordinary opera glasses or small telescopes can be employed with great advantage if the eyes are protected by smoking the glasses. Any one destrous of making careful observations should regulate them by correct watches or clocks. From the mass of information obtained in this way inconstruct the mass of information obtained in this way inconstruct the mass of information obtained in this way inconstruct the results in a control formation election of what any pake aoms useful deductions. No person therefore who observes the transit with ordinary care should neglect to f

## WHO BUILT IT?

REMAINS OF A STRONG STONE WALL WHOSE INTENTION AND HISTORY ARE A MYSTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:There is in Fayette county, W. Va., the remains of an ancient stone wall, in regard to which nothing definite seems to be known and which is a ca-riculty well worth investigation by those interested summit of an almost inaccessible ridge, forming the watershed between Armstrong and Loup creeks, about a mile from their confidence with the Great 'Kanawha River, and which at this point rises to an elevation of 1,875 feet the river, forming a sharp ridge or

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-SEVENTH AND CONCLUDING NOTICE-THE CORRIDOR AND SCULPTURE ROOM.

The present exhibition of the National Academy has been more written about in a critical way than any previous one, and the academicians as a body, through their Exhibition Committee, have received more wholesome talking to on account of their sing of omission and commission, and more advice for the future, than they are accustomed to. We hope that they will take the admonitions in as kindly a spirit as they are given and do better hereafter. We are afraid, however, that this will not be the case, for, though the gentlemen forming the committee each year are very estimable individually and intend to de their best, yet as a body they become remarkably ob tuse, are afflicted with much friendship and kindnes of heart and have but little of decision and that ju-

dicial quality which they should assume.

We have spoken of the weak work which has bee admitted to the Academy, and in the corridor the visitor will find a large amount of it. Where it is of to hold it up to ridicide by name. Starting up the stars leading to the galleries, by the first landing we notice a couple of bold and effective drawings by H. P. Share, "A Letter Home" (2) and "Market Boy" (19); an interesting black and white by Doré (6); some good etchings by Henry Farrer, absurdly hung; Carrie E. Thomas' bright little head "Marie" (14); a drawing of the new alter and reredes of Trinity Church (15), by George Martin Huss, which is careful and well drawn, if lacking somewhat in decision i the freehand part, and "Rock Enon Springs from Sunset Hill' (17), in Mrs. Greatorex's most incompre

hensible style.

In the corridor itself we will note the examples a they are catalogued, and select a fair number from the 223 numbers hung. George A. McKinistry's "Study of Doad Duck" (21) is good. "The Roses (21), by Marie Kriesler, are well drawn and pleasing in color. Miss Remington's "Parody" is a neat one.
There is some good work in E. C. Leavitt's "Study from Nature-Pineapples" (27). "Interesting News" (30), is a careful interior, by V. Stiepevich. F. S. Church's "cketch from Nature" (38), is a fine study, pure in local color. There is real water excellent sky in Eugene Benson's "Atter noon on the Lagoons', (39). Henry C. Bispham' "Tigers" (40), though it has good work in it, suggest strongly the menagerie poster. There is a pleasin fact in "Lanercost Priory, Cumberland, England, (48) by F. Rarper. A good "Study from Life" (45) is by Jennie Brownscombe. W. J. Linton sends two rames (50) and (34), with his masterly designs and engravings for Bryant's "Flood of Years." J. Reed Dickenson's 'Irish Weavers' (51) is better than his other work. David Wilkie's "The Hustings" (52) an interesting bit. In Henry Farrer's "Etchings

an interesting bit. In Henry Farrer's "Etchings", (53) the central one and the cornfield are excellent. J. N. Marbles' "Portrait in Crayon" (53) looks well. Barry's etchings after Miller (59) are fair.

B. F. Renchart has an excellent work in his "Katrina Van Tussel"—a study in black and white (60); the drawing, modelling and pose of the sweet young Dutch girs are admirable, and the light is finely managed. There are some good woodcuts among those by the Aidine capravers (55)—note A. Meason's cutting of the 'Fails of Shake River,' Domana's of "The Suitan's Favorite" and C. Maurand's of "Little Rose," Robert C. Hardie, Jr., has a pair of very good portaits in his 66 and 85, the latter especially picasing. "Refuge" (67) and "A Sketca in Black and Watts" (10), by F. S. Church, are poets ideas. A. Barry has (in 75) a picasing, if rather coarse, etcamg, after Meissonier. "Out of Work" (72), by H. P. Share, is a very admirable pen and ink sketch, full of character. W. M. Cary's drawing on the wood (75) has good points.

One of the best examples in the galleries is H. Humphrey Moore's fine and coloriul single figure of an Eastern soldier assect on rugs while on duty, sith his gun across his legs (81). The form, full of expression, is well posed on the rich rugs, which are excellently treated, as is the costume—note the folds of the bagy Zonave trousers. The background of colored ties is finely given. The Rev. J. A. Oerteis' "A secr of lerael" (84) must have seen a harrowing sight. Oscar Kubath's "Head of a Bavarian Peasant" (86) is good in drawing and flost time. Charles Akers and Fred. Gortelmeyer have pleasing crayons (87 and 88). Leon Durand's portrait (92) is a pleasing reproduction of a fine grit's like. In his "Considering the Question" (96) George C. Eichbaum has a good study, with mach martidushity in the figure.

The general treatment of August Erxlebens' "Pertrait of a Chid" (114) is piessing, the lace especially so. "After a Bard Night's Work" is a very excellent.

The general freatment of August Explobens" "Por-trait of a Child" (114) is pleasing, the face especially so, "After a Hard Night's Work!" is a very excellent, still like by William M. Harnett. The imitation of even the minutest points is marvellous, and if the artist will choose more picturesque still like motives some fine pictures may be expected. His "Jack's Solace" (165) is even more realistic, for the paint is moulded on to represent inequalities of surface in the objects—note the side of the mag and the mass of tobacco. The same artist's panel "A Bad Counter-ient" (201) is a wonderful imitation of a ten dollar note, but serves no end and has no artistic purpose. There is a good pose and treatment in the woman's ligure in John Bonsghy's "Euloyment" (120). B. F. Reinhart's "Geseips of the Oiden Inne" (121) is an excellent lides, but the rendering, though careful in drawing, lacks force of form and color. There is a picasing scoutment in Helena de Kay's "The Young Aother" (122), an effectation of coarseness of treatment is the principal latti, but when, as here, the effect is attained, it loses much of that character. James C. Them's "Winter Lundscape" (125) is not bad.

ing good promise. The affectation of coarseness of treatment is the principal tants, but when, as here, the cliect is attained, it toses much of that character. James C. Thom's "Winter Landscape" (125) is not bad. There is a good sky and the figures are well treated. Too much canvas and frame, hir. Thom. We are glad to praise Sophia hapes Tollos' flower panels (125 and 135), and only hope she will keep to this kind of work and avoid ambitious flights, which lead to a fail like her "In Memoriam" (188).

Winslow Homer's tour studies are interesting and full of life, the best by lar being "Shall I Tell Your Fortuno?" (127), and "The Maternation Boys" (137). There is Caretin work and good light in Robert B. Crane's "An Interior of Woods" (130). Frank W. Feilows' large "Gray Day in Brittany" (132) can hardly be seen hung where it is. It is an effective canvas, with a bole and deading treatment of water. There are good signs in Lois de Roiz's "The Little Italian Orphan" (141). What can be more atrocious than James Hope's "Fairy Pool" (143)? John R. Tail's "The Edge of the Wood" (149) has a good motive. Susan N. Carter's "fican of a French Grif" (151) is effective, but affected in style. E. Loon Durand's "Susan N. Carter's "fican of a French Grif" (151) is effective, but affected in style. E. Loon Durand's "Susan Revence of the Wood" (180) are good. George i, Shelton's "Starting for Schoor" (167). Höbert W. W meman's "Salmon Trout" (168) are good. George i, Shelton's "Starting for Schoor" (161) has a flow motive, and is exceedingly well, treated as lar as can be seen. According to the suffing policy of the Hanging Committee it is hung so high that a proper notice cannot be given. A little less for those mediocrities whom you are sure can offer you be competition and never will take your places. Dewey Bates' study of a boy's head (162) is very admirable, full of feeling and one of the best things in the series of galleries. There is a bold and pleaning treatment in S. Whitman's portrait of a child (189). William Habn's

ising work in Ohvia J. Ward's "Bust of a Lady" (738). (733).

H. D. A. Henning's "Fitania and the Fairies" (740), though not a bad work, lacks soul. One is reminded too much, by the pose and general effect, of the Lyda Thompson blondes. Besides, we never knew that the fairies' queen was larger than they J. S. Hartley's "Whirlwind" (743), already spoken of, is a work of anasual strength and originality, and full of the rush and swirl of the wind.

THE TILE CLUB EXHIBITION.

The work done during the present year by the mem pers of the Tile Club was on exhibition yesterday as Winslow Homer's studio. There is much of creditable performance, among which we note some signed in Greek to us; good heads, by C. S. Reinhart; old time scenes by E. A. Abbey; flowers and a good ape study, by Walter Paris; several by Julian Weir, J. H. Smith's facile work, and three sets, of three tiles each, on which are sea monsters, and a pair of young lackes on the beach, by Wisslew Homer.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY. The annual meeting of the National Academy of De-sign is announced for Wednesday afternoon. It will be opened, as usual, by a lunch and followed by a dinmer of the Academician. We understand that the lists,
propared for bailoting, of members and associates for
election, are very full, and that many of the names
are the same as last year. We hope the results of the
election will be more liberal, and have reason to think
they will be.

### LITERATURE.

THE "LUBIADS OF CAMOENS."

Though written in the sixteenth century the "Lustads of Camoons" have a living interest to-day, and this work made by J. J. Aubertin and published by C. Kegan Paul & Co., London. Mr. Aubertin's work, which is, we believe, a labor of love, has been care-fully done, and he has the boldness to challenge comparison by pointing his translation side by side with the original Portuguese. His work is quite literal and Vasco da Gama, Camoens' hero made his discover a century before Queen Elizabeth granted the firs patent to the East India Company. this reason the translator thinks that Eng readers should take a peculiar inter est in reading the great Portuguese epic, his ambition has been to interpret him side by side with himself, as it seemed to him he would have written the Lusiads had he done so in English. He had, furthermore, the double object of showing Camcens in Portuguese to England, and Camcens in Eng irsh to Portugal, so that there might be an interchange the two languages, and, he adds, "Nor can I here forear on any account from a warm reference to our kinsman across the Atlantic, whom I should be prouindeed to count among the approvers of my transis many of them sincerely appreciate." Camoons' very simplicity makes him difficult of translation. He cannot be truthfully translated, as Mr. Aubertin truly remarks, without strict attention to his modes of hought, his modes of expression, and to the metre which he chose as his own. His style must be caught and closely respected; the key in which he sets his music does not admit of transposition. He chose the metre which best suited east of his mind, and this is particularly evident in the terse and antithetical apothegms with which he so frequently closes a stanza. It was no hard English, and the reader by comparing the original with the translation may see how difficult has been Mr Aubertin's task and how well it has been ac complished. In his Introduction he purposely abthroughout of the agencies of the God of hristianity and those of beathen mythology; and he does not dis cuss this joint further than to say that he think Tasso far more open to objection on the acore of magic in the "Gerusalemme Liberata," an essentially religious poem, which the "Lustada" is not. We si cerely commend Mr. Aubertin's book to all lovers of

"A PRISONER OF WAR IN BUSSIA."

"A Prisoner of War in Russia" (Sampson, Low & Co.) is the title of a timely volume by Colonel William Jesser Coope, Imperial Ottoman Gendarmerie, written from experiences had during the past and presen year. Colonel Coope is an Englishman who labored in the Turkish hespital and in the field as a member of the Red Cross Society, and had the misiortune to be taken a prisoner of war. Not until one-half of the book has been read does the reader strike upon the episode. Up to that time he has given a detailed account of the Turkish hospitals, which, though un-pleasant in its minutile, is not without interest, After being taken prisoner with two others they are marched to the village of Bogot, where, the write says, "We were halted outside the tent of the Grand Duke Nicholas. Here we waited for fully two hours, shivering in the cold, this seven o'clock P. M. At last, one by one we were ushered ting, one on the right hand of His Imperial Righness, the other on his left, M. Nelidow and the posite the Grand Doke and had plenty of opportunity of examining the exterior of my judge before he commenced his interrogatories. The Grand Duke Nich-olas is tall, strongly built and soldierly in person, but with no indication of capacity and certainly none of refinement in his countenance. His foreneed is nar-row, his glance flerce, but without penetration; his modided, and, above all, there is in his manner want of that calmness and (so to may) security which we associate with the possession of supreme rank and unquestioned authority. There is something of what I must call bluster about him. His brasquerie, however, sometimes relaxed. After a sentence pronounced in an almost brutal tone the next will be courteous and almost caressing. He is at any rate an accomplished linguist, and is added to the discomfort, not to say humiliation, of my position, that I felt myself so much tory in French, and pushed it closely and severely. In fact, I saw I was on my trial before a not over well disposed judge, and since I was doing my case injustice by a want of nicety and precision in my replies i Upon this the Grand Duke him-elf at once addressed me in excellent English, and continued the examination with perfect case and fluency in the same lan-guage." Colonel Coope and the other two officers were at prisoners to Simultza and thrust into a cupboard with nineteen other men, common soldiers and camp ollowers, and kept there for three days and three nights without being able to lie down. He says :-"My first written protest to the commandant, explaineven accused of any crime, received no answer. My second ellected the verbal message—let us hope a little disfigured in the transmission-"That the accommodation was good enough for Englishmen and we ought to consider ourselves lucky in being where we were!" While a prisoner at Novgorod he was thrown into a room with 150 Turk ish soldiers of fithy habits, where he caught a prostrating disease, and was removed to the post hospital. Colonel Coope is very bitter in his feelings against the Russians, and one cannot be surprised at this after reading his

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and below the Almsnouse, is a long reach of swampy land known as 'The Reeds,' which during the summe is completely filled with tramps." If all the stories of tramps that Mr. Pinkerton tells be true, and there is no reason to doubt them, the exceptional tramp is more unfortunate than vicious, and should not be re-fused a crust or even a cold potato.

LITEBARY CHAT.

There are now eight different editions of Macaulay's "History of England" to choose from, and the sale of the work seems to be in no degree diminished by

The completion of Stubb? "Constitutional History of England" gives to this comparatively new writer a prominent place in the front rank of historians. The Speciator says of it, "He has produced a history of the English constitution during the period previous to that treated by Hallam, which for completeness, for accuracy and for fairness leaves nothing to be de

General J. H. Lefray's "Memorials of the Discovery and Eurly Settlement of the Bermudas," is a fresh and vigorous book, written by a former Governor of those islands, and full of interest to the historian

Hefele's great work, the "History of the Councils of the Church," is being translated into English and published by T. T. Clarke, of Edinburgh.

A posthumous book by the late Dr. John Doran, under the title of "Memories of Our Great Towns," is a remarkably entertaining volume.

M. H. Dameth has published a second edition, en-

Economy," in the French language.

Under the title of "Les Convuisions de Paris" that

vigorous writer, Maxime Du Camp, has published i history of the prisons during the terrible period of the Commune, to be followed in a second volume by "Episodes de la Commune." M. Lucien Adam has published, through Males

neuve, of Paris, his "Etudes sur Six Langues Amér-leaines-Dacotah, Chilicha, Nabuate, Héchua, Quicné, Maya." He has also published a "Comparative Grammatical Examination of Sixteen American Lan-The latest attempt to rehabilitate the disgraced characters of history is Mr. Edward S. Becsly's "Catiline, Claudius and Tiberius." To make these men

presentable is rather untill work for even so skilful A supplement to the "Grand Dictionate Universe du XIX. Siécle," by Pierre Larousse, the most modern

and useful of the foreign cyclopædias, has reached the The new and complete edition of the works of Eugene Scribe has reached the fourteenth volume.

A complete "History of M. Adolphe Thiers; his youth, his works, his speeches, his political life and

his death," with forty engravings, has appeared in M. Amédée Thierry appears in a study of church history, entitled "Nostorius et Eutychés les Grandes Hérésies du Ve Siécle."

The literature of the Troubadours has been in creased by Francis Heuffer's "History of Prover g d Lile and Literature to the Middle Ages," published by Chatto, London, a book rich in biographical detail and ancedete, as well as in literary illustration.

The institutions of Icoland have received much light in a prize essay by Mr. C. A. Conybears on "The Place of Iceland in the History of European Institutions."
That proline writer, Mrs. Muloch Craik, has in press blography, entitled "A Legacy; being the life and remains of John Martin, schoolmaster and poet."
"May's British and Irish Press Guide for 1878" has

a new feature in a dictionary of subjects, in which appear the names of all organs or journals devoted to any class of topics. Who will be the first to introduce this valuable feature into the published lists of Amer

Miss Emma Lazaros is at work upon a new tyric

The Harpers have recently published "The School and the Family," a small volume on the art of teach-ing, by Joan Kennedy, instructor in Tononers' Insti-tute; "Principles of Rhetoric," by A. S. Hill, and "Elements of Rhetoric," by James De Mille, M. A., author of "The Dodge Club."

G. P. Putnam's Sons have published a new edition of Tuckerman's "The Greeks of To-day," chiargod and brought down to cate. The book was received with great favor on its first appearance.

G. P. Putuam's Sons have nearly ready their new edition of "The Greeks of To-Day," by C. K. Tucker-man. The author, formerly United States Minister at Athens, is now residing in Constantinople, where he has recently been invited by the British Mechanic and Literary Association to deliver a course of lectures on the condition and prospects of Greece. A Greek edi-tion of his book has recently been printed in Athons,

The second part of Macmillan & Co.'s "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," edited by George Grove, D. C. t., is just out. It runs from Ballad to Boieldieu. H. Sutherland Edwards contributes a concise history writes on the banjo, describes that instrument as without frets. This is a mistake, for there are as many banjos with frees as without. It is merely a matter of choice, as many performers using them one tive paper on Beethoven, covering forty-seven closely written pages. As we said, when part first appeared, the "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" will provi

"Atwood's South Carolina, or Southern Homes to Northern Men," which will be a semi-architectural Porter & Coates will print "A Trip Up the Voiga to

the Fair of Nijas Navgorod," by H. A. M. Butler Johnstone, an English traveller, a book giving much fresh information about Russia.

arraigns Great Britain for its oppressions after the

"Witty Sayings by Witty People," by William H. Browne, is to the press of F. W. Robinson & Co., Pulla A new book descriptive of life at West Point from

humorous point of view, and professly illustrated by Nast, Darley and others, will be issued by Homes Lee & Co., of Nassau street, under the title of "West A new cottion of "Poole's Index to Periodical Lit.

erature," bringing the references to all England and American magazines and reviews up to 1577, will be published early in 1879. The materials for this subject-index are now being prepared through the co-operation of the leading American Libraries. Mr. Boyesen is preparing a series of critical and

biographical essays on Schiller and Goetho.

## NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Atlantic. A preliminary account of the general results of the exploring voyace at ther Majesty's stammer Challenger of the exploring voyace at ther Majesty's stammer Challenger of the Control of the year 1878. By the Worlds The State early part of the year 1878. By the Worlds The State early part of the year 1878. By the Worlds The Armies of Acas and Europe 1 mathematics, or one of the Armies of Acas and Europe 1 mathematics, the Armies of States Army. Published by D. Appleion & Co., New York.
Constantinople. By Estmondo do Amiela. Translated

United States Army: Published by B. Appleton & Co., New York.

Constantinople. By Edmonde do Amieis. Translated from the account 1685 an odliton, by Carolino Pitton. G. P. Pittonin's Jone, publishers. New York.

Tig Greeks of Fe-Day. By Charles K. Tackerman. G. P. Puttonin's Jone.

Tine Lieuwenn of Rhetoric. By James do Mille, M. A. Marper & Brothers, publishers.

The Lieuwenn of Rhetoric. By James do Mille, M. A. Marper & Brothers, publishers.

In Principles of Rhetoric. By James S. Hill. Harper & Brothers, publishers, and artistic delineation of its accounty, actiquities, buildings, abbers, 2c. Inlustrated by audient arches, edited by John Savage, Li. B. Puthished by Thomas Kelly, New York.

Georgic's Wooser, A novelette. By Mrs. Leith-Adams, larger's Half Hoar Serles.

The School and the Family: the eithes of school reliations, say John Kennedy, instructor in teachers' institutes. Harper & Brothers.

A Life of Pope Pius IX. By John R. G. Hassagel, The Catholic Publication Society Company, New York.

Memoir of William Frencis Bartiett. By Francis Winter, Pallrey. Houghton, Osgood & Co., publishers, Hosion, Keramos and Other Poems. By Henry Wadeworth.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL - CONCERT AND BEADINGS. Under the auspices of the New York Union of Young Men's Catholic Societies one of the most en-joyable entertainments of the season was given last joyable entertainments of the season was given last night at Chickering Hail before a large audience. The programme, which was admirably calculated to bring out the best points of the respective artists, was as follows:—Duett, "I Pescatori" (Gabusai), Massra C Fritsen and A Solni; reading, "The Ride of Jennie McNeai" (Carlton), Mr. Jonn J. Carolan; piano soto, "Rhapsodie No. 2" (Liszt), Mr. J. N. Pattison; soto, "The Storm" (Huliah). Miss O. Gomen; reading, "Benny and Blossom," (Anon.), Mr. A. P. Buroank; violation, "Garryowen" (Viouxtomps), Mr. W. A. Raboon; soto, "Romanza from Mignon," Thomas, Mr. C. Fritsch: piano solo, "Ecolam Mugnurs," Gottschnik, Mr. J. N. Pattison; reading, "The Children," Dickinson, Mr. John J. Carolan; soto, "Lucrezia Börgia," Donizetti, Mr. A. Sohst; reading, "Leah the Forsaken," Conselly, Mr. A. P. Burbank; duett, "Il Trovatore," Verdi, Miss O. Gomen and Mr. C. Fritsch.

Trovatore," Verdi, Miss O. Gomien and Mr. C. Fritsch.

Nearly all of the above pieces were warmly encored. Mr. J. N. Pattison, the planist, has rarely played the Lisz: "Rhapsodie" with greater delicacy of touch and sontiment, and was recalled several times, in return for which he gave two or three of the tivoriest of his own compositions. Mr. A. P. Burbank, the resour, selected as a recitation the well known story, "Benny and Blossom;" after which he tilustrated the humorous side of the modern musical trainp. Mr. John J. Carolan, the electriciant, was equally happy in securing the sympathy of the audience when he recited the "Ride of Jennie McNeai" and "The Blue and the Gray." Mr. Fritsch, the tenor, was in superly voice and rendered the ductt, "I Percatort," with Mr. A. Sonsi, and sang a romants from "hignon" in his happest veice. Miss O. Gomien has a sweet, well cultured contratto, and rendered "The Storm," by Hullan, with excellent taste. Altegether the young men of the Union have reason to be gratified with their success.

GRAND OFERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The usual Sunday evening concert, given at the Grant Opera House last night, was attended by one of the largest audiences of the season, every seat in the house being occupied and numbers of persons compelled to stand. The programme embraced severat exections performance by Tissington's orchestra, flute soles by Mr. Edward Hashm, planoiorie soles by Mrs. Markstein, and songs by Miss Junett Fenderson, soprano. The event of the evening, however, was the appearance of Mr. J. Leey, the celebrated cornet player, who, after an absence of two years, during which he has travelled nearly twice around the globe, returns to America to become a permanent resident. His recopion was outbustastic and sincere, and, entering into the spirit of the welcome given he played, with a grace and beauty which he has rarely excelled, some of our old laminar arts, such as "The Last Roce of Summer," "Yankee Doodle," "Audi Lang Syne," "Home, sweethome," in addition to the regularity announced selections. These embraced his sole "Alexis" and the Maud Waltz Levy will appear next Sunday night, and it is not improbable that he will be heard from in Gilmore's Garden. of the largest audiences of the season, every seat in

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Almée is drawing large houses at the Park Theatre, "The Long Strike" is announted at the Olympic

Mme. Majeroni makes her New York debut at the Fith Avenue Theatre to-night.

One of the most interesting entertainments now being given is that of Signor and Signora Patrizio. It is announced that that picturesque play "The Exiles" will be withdrawn at the end of the present

To-morrow afternoon an extra performance of the "School for Scandal" will be given for the benefit of Miss Sara Jewett.

Mr. W. S. Rising will give a concert at Chickering Hall this evening, and, judging from the artists and the selections, it will be an excellent one. Miss Maggle Hall was the recipient of a very grati-

fying testimonial concert on Saturday. She has a charming voice, but is studying hard to make it better. Among those who have made a well deserved reputation in playing the "Celebrated Case" outside of New York are Miss Lillie Eldridge and Mr. E. K.

This is the last week of "The Celebrated Case" at the Union Square Theatre. Next Monday the Hess English Opera Company appear in "The Chimes of On Saturday evening, May 11, a concert is to be

given under the management of Mr. Charles T. French at Sceinway Hall, Miss Sallie Reber, J. N. Pattison, the planist, and other well known artists are billed. John T. Ford, of Bultimore, is said to have made \$20,000 this year from his theatrical management. Mr. Abbey is shead about the same amount. The Union Square people are likewise in high feather, and Wallack has made enough to run a yacht, a country

and city house and give splended dinners at libitum without drawing on United States bonds. Mr. Herman Liede, a German rectationist, bas been riving a series of readings in English in Philadelphia which have attracted much attention. He recitor "Julius Casar" and "Macbeth" entire from memory. asuming to represent the various characters by the change in his voice and manner. It is a very difficult test for an elocationist, but Mr. Linde is quite success

The following are the whereabouts of the undernamed organizations:-Augustin Daly's company. with Fanny Davenport, Oswego and Utica, N. Y. Colville's Folly Company, Battimore; Frank E. Alken's company, with Genevieve Rogers, Syracuse, O.wego and Utica, N. Y.; Union & Palmer, Philadelphia; Collier's Union Square Company, Jamestown, N. Y., Scranton and Pitiston, Pa.; Mr. and Mra. J. C. Williamson, "Struck Oil," Boston; Jarrett & Palmer's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe, Parladelphia; Steele Mackaye's "Won at Last" company, Waterbury and New Haven, Conn. ; Kate Claxton and company, "Two Orphans, Bay City, Plint and Part Huron, Mich.; Robson & Crane and company, "Our Bachelors," Williamsport and Harrisburg, Pa.; Robert Frasor's Pantomine

GENERAL KAUTZ'S OFFENCE.

WHY HE IS TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL-A NOVEL CASE INVOLVING AN IMPORTANT

(From the Omaha Republican, May 2.1 In the summer of 1877 a general court martial was convened in the department of Arizona, of which General Kauiz was then commander, for the trial of

Captain Campbell, S.xch cavalry, for misappropriat ing government property, and the senience ing government property, and the senione of the court was that Captain Campbell be diamissed the service. The proceedings and finding of the court were approved by Goueral Kautz, the department commander, and were then forwarded to Wasnington. Judge Advocate General Dunn reviewed the papers and recommended to the Secretary of War and the President that the proceenings be set aside, which was done.

The review of the case by the Judge Advocate General commented severely on General Kautz. The two

The review of the case by the Judge Advocate General commented severely on General Kautz. The two principal points, we believe, were trregularity in taking testimony, and the last that the proceedings and finding were approved in Cincinnati, Ohlo, by General Kautz, when he was outside the limits of his department. General Kautz was instructed to send this review of the case and the action of the Judge Advocate General to the members of the court. In complying with these instructions General Kautz attacted to the document sent to him from the Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice his reply to the Same. It was ashary, causic, well written reply, and was the very opposite of complimentary to the Judge Advocate General. This case, we are informed, is the first of the kind that has ever occurred in the army, in which an official of General Kautz's rank has been concerned. As a precedent, especial importances attaches to it. The articles of war prohibit "publications" of this nature, therefore much depends upon the interpretation gives to that word, and whether a hise will be drawn between "the act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuious distribution" (see Webster's Dictionary) and the circulating of such a document as General Kautz propared among army officers alone.

## VERA SASSULITCH

HOW A YOUNG GIRL WAS TREATED BY THE CRAMPIONS OF CHRISTIANITY IN EUROPE.

CHAMPIONS OF CHE STIANITY IN EUROPE.

[From the Loudon Week, April 20.]

The trial of the Russian young lady, Vera Sasmulitch, who some weeks ago shot at General Tropoff, the St. Potersburg Pretect, curiodsly illustrates the notions of jetice and liberty which provail in Russia. While a mere girl of seventeen she was arrested and confined for two years in a lathuanian prison without even the protone of a trial, and for no other roason than that she was a school friend of the sister of a political conspirator. As it was lound impossible to allege any offence against her site was at last liberated. She had accordly reached home when she was again season by virtue of an administrative order. She was not even allowed time to take proper ciothing with her, and might have used from cold had not a gendarme taxen pity upon her and covered her with his great coat. For seven years she remained in the bands of the police, who removed her from house to house and prison to prison. On her final release it is not much to be wondered at that she formed a receive to exact vengeance against her chief persecutor. This determination was strengthened by accounts of the barbarous floggings of other pointed prisoners. It was with the double object of coiling attention to those crueftles and avenging her own wrongs that she she thied prefect. We must not be surprised that the students ay inpathized with her, even the draymen of Southwark would have done so.